SIXTEENTH DAY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12, 1868. It appears from the report made to-day by the Committee on Relief, that the people of Georgia have lost, by the He war, mere than \$400,000,000 of taxable property, a early total loss of four years' labor, and a vast deprecia-

ructionists, who looked for nothing less that Gen. Meade declare the Convention unconstitu-to such a pitch of absurd expectation had they ex-It will be well, indeed, for them if a black frost does not

> SEVENTEENTH DAY. ATLANTA, Jan. 11, 1868.

The statement yesterday made by Major-Gen. Meade to the Convention, that he conceived the powers with which he is invested sufficient to authorize nets, in case, in his judgment, the well-being of the people imperatively required such action on his part, has

The action in favor of the Alabama ordinance makes probable the issue of a similar order in support of the Scottia ordinance makes feoreta ordinance, and a resolution was eferted by Mr. AlcCoy, in to-day's session, that Gen. Meade be furnished with a copy of the "ordinance passed by this Convention for relief, etc., and that he be requested to cause it to be

with a copy of the "ordinance passed by this Convention for relief, &c., and that he be requested to cause it to be enforced."

The promulgation of the above order in Alabama will be an event of great moment, not only on account of the immediate property interests it directly affects, but on account of its probable consequences as affecting the interests of Reconstruction. More of this another time.

Thursday was a "field day" of events in the Convention. To-day has been a "field day" of oratory. Session exclusively occupied with discussion of a resolution, the effect of which would be to vest power in the Convention to remove the civil officers of the State, and appoint others in their stead. Mr. Trammell opposed the resolution, and offered in its stead another, expressing confidence in the firmness, ability, and fidelity of Gen. Meade, that he comes to execute the laws of the United States, that his powers are full and complete, and that he has the will to effect the restoration of the State.

Mr. Mitter time H. V. Miller, a professor in the Medical University of Georgia, a gentleman of high social position, and possessing the highest reputation in Georgia as an oratori, also opposed the resolution in a speech of more than an hour's length. He contended that ample power was already vested in the General commanding Georgia to effect ail this bill proposed. The question of office would retard, the legitimate work of the Convention. The Constitution could be offered to the people for ratification, and they could then act. It was impracticable to vacate the civil affairs of the State. There were over 6.000 civil officers in the State. It would be impossible to elect them. He concluded by pronouncing the project of vacating and filling the State civil offices as almostrous.

project of vacating and fitting the State civil offices as monstrous.

Mr. Akerman followed in opposition. No body as large as this could be safely intrusted with the power and patronage that the resolution sought to confer on this body. There were 6,000 offices in this State. There would be at least ten applicants for each office. The Convention would be besieged by 66,000 persons beseeding for office. It is impossible to fill the offices of the State in the manner pointed out by the resolution.

Mr. Bryant supported the resolution. He alluded to a rumor that there was a portion of the Convention who had come here to throw all the delay possible in the way of making a Constitution, and to make that Constitution odious.

permanent organization to-day, electing as its President Gen. B. B. Eggleston of Lowndes County, and T. T. Sears of Adams County its Secretary. It is stated as a noticeable fact that all the officers chosen are men of Northern birth, and not one has been in the State five years. If this is true, it cannot be because the State has not sent of its native ability to the Convention, as there are upon the floor men who, if not born within its borders, have for so long a time been identified with the

All the machinery of the Convention is well nigh com

All the machinery of the Convention is well nigh complete, and soon the members will be deep in the consideration of great constitutional questions. There are many men of education within it, of sagacity, and sound judgment. There are more of less education, yet of plain, practical common sense. And others having abundant sound without sense, whose blunders are indictious. They have a mania for making motions, and pile them up one above another. As a whole, however, this is a worthy and able assemblage of men. Probably never as able a one ever met before in this State. It would commend itself anywhere, North or South, in a like duty. There is in it the vigor and strength of early and ripened manhood, and the wisdom and discretion of age.

VIRGINIA.

GEN. BUTLER IN RICHMOND-HIS REMARKS TO THE CONVENTION.
From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1868. The principal topic of conversation in this city to-day is the presence of Gen. Butler, and his speech in the African Church last evening. There are various comments on his address, but it is generally regarded as a moderate, sensible argument, and the friends of Reconstruction hope that much good will result from it. The ultra Rebels are the only parties displeased. They expected Gen. Butler would advocate confiscation, dis-franchisement, capital punishment, &c., and are consid-erably annoyed that he did not do so. They were in

core (one civil edicera) into state. It would be imperposed of vaccing and stilling the splice vaccing the splice vaccing to a state could be saicly interacted with its power at the cold, and the one of the control of the cold and the one of the cold and the cold and the one of the cold and the cold and the one of the cold and the col

and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to Gen Butler without a dissenting voice. In the evening Gen. Butler received a number of his friends, and at 10 o'clock left for Washington.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Extract of a letter dated Aiken, S. C., Dec. 26, 1877

I have noticed marked articles in the paper sent to me, as well as some sent to your mother.

ticians of the like lik to prate and parade about the state of society in the South for party or selfish ends; but, so far as facts are concerned, I am satisfied that the negro. and no complaints among the blacks, excepting in a few instances of a purely personal nature, and then nothing

like "having revenge" has ever come to my knowledge.

There must be some suffering in the purely Cotton
States—I mean those States that have cultivated cotton
almost exclusively. But suppose the laborers in the North
should work a whole year, and get during that time three pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week, and not a dime at the close of the year of their promised wares. what would be the result? Is it necessary for me to say, what? And especially if those same laborers had been kicked, and cursed, and whipped about during a lifetime of slavery, and had gone peaceably to work, relying upon the profitses of their employers.

I feel assured that we shall have no trouble with the Blacks here, and I mean by that this community; and should there by any possibility be any trouble, only cer-tain ones would suffer. The Blacks know their friends, and the friends of their race; so have no fear for us.

MISSISSIPPI.

OBSERVATIONS OF A PRESIDING ELDER OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 11th says: "We

have obtained the following facts from the Rev. James Lynch (formerly of Baltimore), a Presiding Eider of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, in addition to his mis-sionary labors in Mississippi, canvassed the entire State for Reconstruction. His well-known standing and oppor-tunities for observation entitle his statements to consid-

enough to pay his commission merchant, and nothing to pay the freedmen, nothing to commence work with an-other year. There is much cheerfulness among the blacks; they laugh at those who say they will starve; they say the land will raise produce, and they can work

dist space and choices have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies met in log houses, plantation cabins, in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a Conference at New-Oricans, where the preachers of this State met. He was astonished at the progress and prosperity of the work which he had commenced in 1863. Over 69 preachers were present at the Conference, and from the churches in Louislana and Mississippl, 16,000 members were reported. The Bishop was haled with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to swarm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippl, Louislana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Lynch's district contains nearly 4,000 members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday-school libraries."

GEORGIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MEADE. The Atlanta New Era of the 10th inst., has

the following:

We had a brief but most agreeable interview with Major-Gen. Meade yesterday morning. We found him necessarily pressed with the business of organizing and preparing for work, as well as receiving the visits of numbers who were calling to pay their respects, also of committees from different quarters who were intent upon pressing matters pertaining to their local affairs. Gen. Meade is courteous in manner, being in personal appearance more on the style of an old Virginia gentleman than the true soldier, which he undoubtedly is. While we did not force pelities into our conversation with the General, and while we did not attempt to sound him as to his "policy" in carrying out the reconstruction acts of Con-

CALL FOR A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A call has been issued for a State Conver. ion, to meet at Houston on the 20th inst. Among the but he declines, saying: "While under other circum stances I should feel proud and honored in associating my

NEW-YORK.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. A Republican Union State Convention will be of February next, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent this State in the National Convention, in pursuance of the following call of the National Union Republican Committee:

"The National Committee designated by the Convention, held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do ap-Party be held at the City of Chicago, Lil., on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State in the United States is authorized to be represented in said Convention by a number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the National Congress. We invite the ooperation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of Rebellion, who would hold fast the unity and integrity of he Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperiled by secret conspiracy or armed force, of all friends of an nomical administration of the public expenditure, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of Slavery, and of the speedy feorganization of those States whose Governments were destroyed by the Rebellion and their permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of Republican Government."

The Republican Union Electors of this State are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said Convention; such delegates to be chosen at conventions called by the respective Re publican Union District organizations.

Dated at Albany, January 8, 1868. By order of the Republican State Committee. HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman. LUTHER CALDWELL, Secretary.

INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 13, 1868.

To those who witnessed and followed with some degree of attention the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held last Wednesday at Indian apolls, it must have been evident that the Democratic eaders of Indiana are not very sanguine of the success of the State ticket put in nomination at that gathering. The ticket itself is weak, whatever the so-called Conservative Republicans, who in 1866 were cheek-by-jowl with Andrew Johnson, may tell us to the contrary. For if it were as strong and formidable as they pretend it to be, they would not now all be found on the Republican side. If there really was a reasonable prospect of the election of the Democratic State ticket, these gentlemen, as in 1866, would be found filrting with the ex-Sons of Liberty and turning up their noses at the Republican party; but instead of that they are now profuse in their assurances of fealty to our party—only they take the utmost pains to persuade us that there is hardly a chance for us to elect our ticket; that the Democratic managers are paragons of shrewdness and tact, and that the licket nominated last Wednesday is well-nigh perfect.

Now, this is all "bosh," and our friends in this State. apolls, it must have been evident that the Democratic

out the State than heretofore. Strange as it may seem, up to this time we have repeatedly fought important campaigns with an organization anything but perfect. But for this lamentable fact, we should have, in 1866, swept the State by at least 25,000 majority. Comparatively little has hitherto been done in the circulation of good campaign documents, and this evil will, and must be remedied this year. Clubs will be made up everywhere, and means collected for circulating The TRIBUNE and other good papers in regions where the people stand in need of light.

DEMOCRATIC MODESTY.

The first act of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature was to take away from the Lieutenant-Governor the appointment of committees in the State Senate. It would be difficult to imagine a more shameless act Yet these same Democrats never cease to howl about of consistency the same party, although electing one of themselves Speaker, took from him also the committee business, and gave the appointing power to a committee selected by themselves. Modest fellows, these Ohio

Col. Thomas M. Key, who has been the standing Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in years when there was no prospect of his election, was slaughtered in the Convention held at Columbus on the 8th. The Colonel had no business, as a good Democrat, to be riding about in Virginia, in the years '61 and '02, in an attitude hostile to the people of that State, who had fallen back upon their "constitutional rights," profaning the "sacred soil" with the hoofs of his charger, and alming to kill members of the Democratic party who were lighting against a "military despotism."

NEW-TERSEY.

GOV. Marcus L. Ward delivered his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. The exhibit of the finances of the State is, on the whole, favorable, especially that concerning the Sinking Fund for the payment of the war debt. During the year, the debt incurred on account of the war has been decreased by the payment of \$90,660 war debt. During the year, the debt incurred on account of the war has been decreased by the payment of \$90,600 of the principal—which now amounts to \$3,20,600. Against this, however, is a considerable offset in the rapid accumulations of the sinking fand. During the fiscal year, the commissioners of the fund received \$20,000 from the treasury of the State, and since the close of the year Gov. Ward has added to it the large sum of \$531,617 81, which, by his efforts, has been reimbursed to the State from the National treasury. As a result of this addition, the commissioners will have in their hands, after paying the interest failing due July 1, 1868, the hendsome sum of \$931,755 14, the interest of which will be about \$55,000. Compounding this annually or semi-annually, that find will rapidly increase, and the Governor appends a table, showing that with a constantly reducing taxation, the entire war debt may be paid off in 1883, which is considerably earlier than many of the bonds are due. At present the credit of the State is excellent, and it should remain undisturbed. The Message speaks with a good deal of earnestness of the faulty system now existing in the State Prison. One would suppose, at first plane, that a nounlation of 500 souls, nearly plished; the resources of the State have gathered together and husbanded; and the liberal appropriations
made to public charities, education, and reform have
been carefully watched and judiciously expended.
The only reference to State or National party
politics is found in the concluding paragraph,
and this we reproduce intact, as follows:

"The condition of our national affairs excites the deepest interest in the public mind. The restoration of the
whole country to its former peace and prosperity, the
reconstruction of the Southern States upon the basis of
national safety and loyaity, the due protection of the
great interests of labor, and the reduction of taxation as
far as is consistent with financial prudence, ought to
command the full concurrence of all our people. For
such results we must rely, in my opinion, on the wise and
considerate action of that loyal Congress which has unswervingly fulfilled its duty to the nation. It seems,
however, scarcely necessary for me to impress my political convictions upon those who have assembled here to
transact the business of the State. In those convictions
I am firmly grounded in that truly Republican faith
which recognizes the claims of Loyaity, Liberty and Humahlty. The nationality which is symbolized by one flag,
one people, and one Government; the Liberty which sinks
alike all questions of race or creed; the Humanity which
secures and protects the rights of the humblest in the
land, form the basis of a creed which no temporary
change of public opnion can even shake. Upon that
basis our nation will be truly reconstructed, and its onward and upward career will be assured alike by the
wisdom of man and the favor of God."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The census of legally qualified voters in Monroe Ward, Richmond, ordered by Gen. Schofield, has been completed, and the result is as follows: Whites over 21 years of age, 1,898, negroes over 21 years of age, 1,767. In the registration the negro majority was upward of see.

It is stated that the name of Gen. John F. Hartranft will be presented to the next Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, with his consent, for renomination to the post of Auditor-General. He has filled the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the Commonwealth.

Gen. James K. Moorhead, one of the Representatives in Congress from Allegheny County, Penn.

sentiatives in Congress from Allegheny County, Penn., adheres to the determination he announced last Fall, of withdrawing from public life upon the expiration of his present Congressional term. He has made a most serviceable member, and will carry into retirement not only the consciousness of duties well done, but the high appreciation of his constituents and of loyal men everywhere.

where.

The Pontiac Jeffersonian (Copperhead) calls attention to the recent circular of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which the Committee announce that they have taken The Detroit Free Press under their protective care. that they have taken The Detroit Free Frees inder their protecting care, and made arrangements to revive and extend its fallen circulation, and call upon good Democrats throughout the State to get up clubs for it in every town. The Jacksonian bitterly says that, "it The Free Frees does not commend itself to the patronage of the party upon its merits, the State Central Committee should not undertake to father it." It reminds the Committee that there are other Democratic papers in the State.

that there are other Democratic papers in the State managers are paragons of shrewdones and tead, and that the flicket nominated last Wednesday is well-nigh perfect.

Now, this is all 'bosh,' and our friends in this State will act very foolishly if they allow themselves to be influenced and disheartened by such representations. The believe that extraordinary efforts will be used to elect it. Season Hendricks, whom we beat so handsomely in 1860, are very little for his election to the Gubernational office. He took the nomination solely for the purpose of securing his reciection to the Cultied State Senate. Hence, his principal efforts will be directed to securing the election of a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature; and those who know the gentleman need the Legislature; and those who know the gentleman need the state of the season of the season of the season of the State test. He will play the same game that was played in Ohio last Fall—only with this difference, that, if he succeeded in getting a Democratic legislature elected, he need to the following suggestions, and sak foryour extraction of the following suggestions, and sak foryour extraction of the following suggestions in the state of the members are billed tools of his.

What adds to the probability of all this is the fact that Edgerton of Fort Wayne secured the momination for Lieutenant-Governer by the active aid of Hendricks and bis friends. Mr. Edgerton is by no means a very strong will have under his personal counties. The votes of these men will not change the inheritance of the first property of the successary to conduct its affairs. There is now in the state election, but they way escerated the momination for Lieutenant-Governer by the active aid of Hendricks and bis friends. Mr. Edgerton is the counties. The votes of these men will not change the meaning ment of the county of the county

second: Large express companies and railroad lines, which now pay but a mere pittance into the treasury for the privileges and advantages they enjoy, should be requested to pay what is just and rair.

Third: Full authority should be obtained from the Legislature to impose a license tax upon the cars of the City Railroads. These companies enjoy the public streets for their business as a monopoly; they make large profits, and should pay for their privileges.

Fourth: There are thousands of persons doing business in this city who do not contribute one dollar toward the expenses of our local government for accommodations which they enjoy equally with our tax-payers. They live in the seighboring countres and States, and thus escape the burdens which they should justly bear. A direct tax should be imposed upon all such persons, graduated according to the amount of business transacted. From the last three sources an annual income might easily be derived of \$2,000,000, and from such sources, in nearly all our large cities, income is derived.

Ill. The Plan for Decreasing the Expenses of our Local Government. First: All distinctions in government between the City and the County of New-York should be abolished, thus saving the expense of two sets of officers doing the same general work in the same territorial limits, and of large expense caused entirely by a dual government. At least \$1,000,000 could thus be saved.

Second: The expenses of the several Metropolitan Commissions should be reduced \$1,000,000.

Third: From a careful analysis of the expenditures of the Departments of Public Instruction, the Association is of opinion that this Department could be reduced nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars by making our courts of justice self-sustaining. This could be done by the institution of a plan which should require all those persons who use the courts to pay the expense thereof. Our courts now cost us nearly \$500,000 per year, and the city receives but about \$100,000 in fees, &c., thereform. Each year there are

Jury.

Second: Before them every branch of the local government, including all boards and commissions, shall be by law compelled to present their budgets, and any taxpayer may appear and oppose the amounts asked for, giving his reasons for so doing.

A majority of the jury shall determine, after hearing all sides, the sums necessary to be raised for all local purposes in the City and County of New-York, and their decision shall be final.

Judicious contraction of expenditure in the amounts recommended by you in your City E 1868:

1. Advertising for the Common Connell.
2. Printing for the Common Connell.
3. Printing for the Common Connell.
4. Cleaning Markets.
5. Contingencies Controller's Office.
5. Salaries Department of Finance.
5. Salaries Department of Finance.
5. Lands and Places.
5. Naw Stone Bridge at King's Bridge.
6. Printing for Departments.
6. Public Building, Construction and Repairs.
6. Roads and Avenues.
7. Stationery and Blank Books.
8. Street Improvements.
9. Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices.
In the Budget for 1867 the amounts were estim 1. Advertising for the Common Council.
7. Printing for the Common Council.
7. Printing for the Common Council.
7. Printing for the Common Council.
7. Cleaning Markets.
7. Contingencies Controller's Office. #15,000 00 45,000 00 20,000 00 40,000 00 77,000 00 102,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00

2. Printing to:

1. Cleaning Markets.
2. Contingencies Controller's Office.
3. Salaries Department of Finance.
Street Department. 1. Contingencies Street Department.
2. Lands and Piaces.
3. New Stone Bridge at King's Bridge.
4. Printing for Departments.
5. Public Buildings, Construction and Repairs.
6. Roads and Avenues.
7. Stationery and Blank Books.
8. Street Improvements.
9. Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices.

miles of carriage roads and walks in most admirable repair.

The Association regrets that you have asked for \$190,589 18 for the salaries of your office for 1868, which is some \$30,000 in excess of the estimate for such purpose for 1867 made for your predecessor in office, Mr. Brennan.

The Association would call your attention to the following article which appeared in The Evening Post, making a comparison between the clerical force and amount of business of the United States Sub-Treasury in New York and the Finance Department of this city:

"In the Controller's Department is this city there are employed 131 clerks and chiefs of horeaur, at an annual spense of shell-old if for salaries; also \$19.546 51 for contingant expenses, besides the City Chamberisin, through whom all payments are made, with a salary end pergulation of the Controller's Department is \$7.578.311 35 for 1955. It she United States Treasury Department, in this city, there are employed to transactions was \$2.500,000.000 for 1868. While, therefore, when the shall of the number of persons were employed, the volume of business transacted was sitty-eight times greater. At this rate, the City Government would require \$7.98 persons to perform the same amount of headment would require \$7.98 persons to perform the same amount of headmens that was transacted by the Treasury Department of the United States in this city by 60 persons as the same amount of headmens that was transacted by the Treasury Department of the United States in this city by 61 persons as the same amount of business under the City Government."

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,

Chairman Citizens' Association of New York
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.